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ROBBED BY THE TREASURER.

SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS STOLEN FROM A KINGSTON BANK.

ARREST OF JAMES E. OSTRANDER, THE GUILTY OFFICIAL-A RUN ON THE BANK MET WITH ALL THE MONEY NEEDED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBENE, F Kingston, N. Y., Sept. 18 .- It is many years ince this quiet city has been so thoroughly exbited as it was to-day. Vague rumors were afloat last night, but the truth did not come out until the following modest statement was read in "The

Leader" this morning : At a meeting of the trustees of the Ulster County Savings Institution, held last evening, the following

ection was taken:

Whereas, It has just come to the knowledge of this
beard that James E. Ostrander, the treasurer of this
invitation, has misappropriated some of its funds,
converting them to his own use; therefore,

"Resolved, That he be and hereby is discharged and
removed from the office of the treasurer; and it is

colved, That the resignation of James E. Os as trustee of this hastitution be god hereby in secepted."

N.E. Brodhead, the first vice-president of the insti-tution, and for many years the cashler of the Kingston National Bank, will succeed Mr. Ostrander.

The trustees decided not to give out any figures This, of course, left the public in a position to fear the worst, which it usually does. Crowds gathered in knots along the streets and about the banking house long before banking hours to-day, and the defalcation was the sole topic of conversation. By some the amount was stated as a quarter of a million, and the wildest rumors gained Depositors rushed for bank-books wildly denouncing banks and the Bank Department for not having discovered this embezzlement, which it was said had been going on for ten or twelve years. But before the bank opened it was learned that the institution was entirely solvent and would pay every demand as fast as the money could be counted out. This partially allayed the excitement, and the business began with only a moderate rash. An officer was stationed at the door and one or two well-known residents not connected with the bank tried to pacify the people who came for their money by the assurance that the bank was sound and they were in no danger of loss.

About noon the officials posted a notice to the effect that the bank would meet every demand at once and would remain open for that purpose until a p. m. to-day and to-morrow. Notwithstanding this the run continued and even increased during the afternoon. Women poured out in erowd from the lower part of the town and from the adfacent country? The men were in a minority. The amounts withdrawn were small in most cases and the tellers and officers worked like beavers. The total sum drawn out during the day was no announced by the bank, but it is probably large. At the close of business huge piles of currency gold and silver were inside the rail, and the officials were confident of the bank's ability to meet every demand. To-merrow the country depositors are expected to appear in force. All the city banks have telegraphed for additional supplies of currency, and they expect to stand by their neighber, having the utmost confidence in its solidity.

Mr. Ostrander, the defaulting treasurer, has occupied the place ofr twenty-five years. He is a man past middle age, always moved in the best society here, was engaged in many important business undertakings and is married. He had been under police surveillance for thirty-six hours previous to his arrest at noon to-day. He waived examination before the Recorder, and was remanded to the custody of the police. Justice Edwards being telegraphed for to fix and receive ball to-morrow. Judge Alton B. Parker, who is one of the bank's trustees, said to-day :

"The first intimation of the trouble the Board had was about a week ago, although it is found that Ostrander had been stealing systematically from the bank for twelve years. The money was lng sums and checks put in its place. The largest single haul was \$4,000, which went to pay for a row of brick buildings which were afterward made over to his wife."

Ostrander's bond is for \$25,000, and is signed by A. H. Bruyn, President of the Savings Bank This amount has been already secured. The total defulcation, he says, is \$75,000. Ostrander has still some real estate in his own name and has still some real estate in his own name and some that is held by his wife will be proceeded against. On July 1, the bank had in each in bank and trust companies \$400,060, and \$530,000 in negotiable bonds. According to the last State report, July 1, the following condition of the bank appears: Resources, \$2,404,251 61; due depositors, \$21,106,297 40; surplus \$297,954 21; open accounts, 5,739; deposits during last six months, including interest, \$246,178 32; withdrawn, \$358,984.14.

\$358,984.14.
The bank was established in 1851, and has always been considered one of the safest and most solid savings institutions in the State. Its wreck would be a great public calamity in this section, would be a great public calamity in this section, but happily there seems now not the slightest danger of this. In fact, public confidence is being rapidly restored. Over \$5,000 was deposited with it to-day and many are trying to buy up bank-books to-night for the interest that will accrue. This loss of interest will, of course, benefit the bank. It is thought now that much of the trouble could have been averted, had the published notice contained the amount of the defalcation.

LABOR MEN IN A FREE FIGHT.

A DELEGATION TRIED TO BREAK UP A MEETING AND CAUSED A SMALL RIOT.

District Assembly No. 49 is aggressive in methods and not content with antegonizing employer of labor with injudicious demands, it also breeds strife among the workmen. It is now fighting the Granite Workers' Union, and a disastrous strike is threatened is consequence, although John D. Crimmins, the con tractor, has succeeded in patching up a temporary peace between these two organizations. At a meeting sailed by non-union pavers and rammermen, at No. 32: East Thirty-third-at., last night for the pur bose of forming an independent union, mem-bers of District Assembly No. 40 were present ce and tried to break up the meeting. A fight" was the consequence and several men were badly burt and Thomas Horan, of No. 2,438 Eighth-ave., was

According to the story of the non-union men the According to the story of the non-union men the Pavers' Union would not admit them unless they paid \$30 cach, so they determined to form a new union. This the union men tried to prevent and that is why they attraced the meeting in large numbers. They tried to elect a union chairman, but did not succeed, and when the non-union chairman, thristiopher Coffey, went to take his seat he was thrown down.

The fight then began and clubs and fists were freely used until the police quelled the small riot. The union men were routed.

PROBABLE STRIKE ON THE SANTA FE. St. Louis, Sept. 18 .- A dispatch from Gainesvill Tex., says there is a problity of a general strike on the Santa Fe. Some days are while Conductor Cannon's train was at Hazlet, it was run into b another train. An investigation showed that Cannot was not at fault, but he and his brakemen were las His appeal to be reinstated was rejected. His case was taken by several conductors to the autherities at Galveston, but nothing was done, and no the matter has been referred to President Manvel for his action, and it is said that if Cannon and his cree are not reinstated on full pay, as provided by as agreement made with the road a year ago, a general strike will be ordered by the Santa Fe Confederation, an organization composed of all relirond employes on that road. This is a strong organization.

A STRIKE OF WINDOW-GLASSWORKERS AVERTED. Pittsburg, Penn., Sept. 18 .- The threatened strike of the window-glassworkers all over the country has been averted, and a general resumption of the factories will take effect on October I. A conference of manu-lacturers and workmen was held, at which the differ sinces were adjusted. By the agreement, the mes-will work at the old wages for the ensuing year, the manufacturers withdrawing their proposed 10 per cent on, and the workmen for 5 per cent advance in of gatherers. The resumption will give em-ent to 10,000 men and boys.

THE MITYLENE INCIDENT.

NO REPLY YET MADE BY ENGLAND TO THE PORTE'S REQUEST FOR AN EXPLANATION.

BELIEF THAT THE BRITISH ADMIRAL ACTED UNDER ORDERS-ORDERS CONFERRED BY THE SULTAN ON THE FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER AND HIS WIFE-THE

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London, Sept. 18.-The Sultan has deemed the moment opportune to emphasize the entente between the Porte and the Franco-Russian alliance by conferring upon M. Ribot, the French Foreign Minister, the Grand Cordon of the Order of Osmanie, and upon some. Ribot the decoration of Nichani-Chefakat, an order for women that was founded by the Sultan himself. The bestowal of these distinctions was announced to the diplomatic circle in Constantinople to-night. Associated with this news the British Foreign Office has received advices from Sir William White, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, to the effect that Said Pacha had sent him a report from the Governor of Smyrna on the Mitylene incident, with a note repeating in urgent terms the Porte's request for an explanation. Sir William White does not mention the receipt from Admiral Lord Kerr of any information concerning Sigri, on which the response ought to be based. The delaying of the reply tends to confirm the belief that Admiral Kerr acted under orders, and that it was not chance that caused the manocuvres. Signi, it is believed, was selected as an unobtrusive place to effect a suggestive demonstration. Sir William White certainly is not hampered in making an explanation by an absence of communication from the Levant squadron. The Admiralty is known to have received a report from Admiral Kerr, telegraphed through Constantinople, pre-sumably through the medium of the British Em-If Admiral Kerr acted under instructions, Lord Salisbury's explanations may rest upon the fact that the Porte had long accorded the privilege of manocuvring and drilling upon the islands

response, it will not be apologetic. "The Standard," in an article directly in-spired, if not written, by Lord Salisbury's private ecietary, puts the position explicitly. It says It is advisable that the whole world should know what the English Government will do. will full itself into a most dangerous delusion to imagine that Great Britain will, under any cir-oumstances, suffer Russia to obtain command of the Darfanelles. As long as Turkey effectually guards the Straits, England will not interfere, but immediately the Government of the Sultan, in a fit immediately the Government of the Sultan, in a fit of timidity, perversity or bewilderment, shows itself ineapable of performing that imperative duty. England will assuredly not shrink from having recourse to evuedients for meeting the difficulty."

St. Petersburg, Sept. 18.—The "Novoe Vremya," referring to the Signi incident, says: "The clearest explanations are required from England, and the naval commander responsible for the landing on the island of Mitylene should be punished. The Powers in sympathy with the Sultan will unite to prevent England from committing arkitrary acts which endanger the security of Turkey."

of the Archipelago. Whatever the nature of the

MEXICO FEARS AN INVASION. NOTICE TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF A HOS-

TILE FORCE ON THE FRONTIER. Washington, Sept. 18 .- The State Department has reelved formal notice that a band of hostile men, con-emplating a forcible invasion of Mexico, are on the Texas frontier. The information has been transmitted to the War Department and to the Governor of Texas It is not clear yet what can be done in the matter, and if the usual practice is followed the revolutionists can be arrested in Texas only by the action of the District Attorney when he has reason to believe that a breach of the neutrality laws is about to be committed.

THIRTEEN PERSONS DROWNED. FISHING VESSELS WRECKED IN A STORM OFF THE LABRADOR COAST.

St. John's, N. F., Sept. 18 (Special).-There was heavy storm in Labrador on September 15. Two fishing vessels, the Parsee and the Amazon, returning leaded with fish, were wrecked, and seven men we struck Gull Island, Notre Dame Bay, and went to pieces; five men and one yoman were drowned. News of further disasters is expected.

Ottawa, Sept. 18.-In the Senate to-day Mr. Wark drew attention to the advisability of the Government tabing steps to encourage trade between Canada and the British West Indies. He supported his position by a long and interesting speech upon the trade question, urging the abolition of discriminatory clauses in Euro-

Mr. Abbott explained that the Government had done all that was possible to promote and revice the trade with the West Indies. The Finance Minister had not only made a personal trip to the islands, but the Govrament had endeavored to encourage commerce by uccessful exhibits at Jamaica and by subsidies to three lines of steamships. Unfortunately Cauada was not in the same position with the United States, which had the power, by the McKinley Act, to reciprocate with the West Indies. The difficulty that Canada had was that she imported hardly anything from the West Indies upon which she could relax the duty. Since Canada had reduced the sugar dulles, she did not trade with the West Indies in any article which paid a heavy duty. The attention of the Government was carnesily directed to this trade, and no opportunity would be lost to further and improve it.

WOUNDED HIS SISTER'S DIVORCED HUSBAND. Berlin, Sept. 18 .- The brother of the divorced wife Professor Prager, instigated by his sister, made an attempt last night to kill the professor. The latter was in bed when the woman's brother suddenly entered his sleeping apartment, drew a pistol, and fired at him. the bullet inflicting a severe wound in Prager's right check. Before the would-be assassin could fre a second shot the Professor sprang out of bed, and his assailant fied from the house and subsequently escaped from the city. Frau Prager has been arrested.

THE DUTCH BUDGET SHOWS A DEFICIT. The Hague, Sept. 18 .- The budget for 1892 was presented to the Chambers to-day. It shows a deficit of \$1,000,000. The sum of \$2,035,000 previously as-

signed for the purpose of demonetizing silver does not appear in the new budget, and the Government is con-vinced that no measure in that direction will be neces-sary in 1892. MAIL COACH ACCIDENT IN SWITZERLAND. Geneva, Sept. 18 .- Dispatches from the Engadine Valley announce that a mail coach has been over-

turned in a mountain pass between the Albula Pass, leading across Mount Albula from the valley of Bergun to the Upper Engadine and Lenz. The coach SELLING THE EL DORADO'S CARGO. Nassau, N. P., Sept. 18 .- The auction sales of cargo

from the wrecked steamer El Dorado continue, but will close this week. The amount of the sales to date is \$45,000. It is expected that the total sales will reach \$50,000. Of this sum probably 80 per cent will be consumed in salvage, duty, and Government and other charges. The amount of the salvage has not yet been adjusted.

KILLED BY THE BURSTING OF A KRUPP GUN. Christiania, Sept. 18 .- During a test at the arsenal nere to-day a Krupp gun burst, killing a gunner and erribly injuring an officer.

THE PRESIDENTE PINTO AT HAVRE. Havre, Sept. 18.-The Chillan cruiser Presidents Pinto has arrived here.

MR. COCHRANE, M. P., EXCULPATED. Ottawa, Sept. 18 .- The debate in the House of Con ions on Mr. Cameron's motion to substitute the mi-ority report, finding Mr. Cochrane, member of Parliament for Northumberland, guilty of selling Government patronage, for the majority report, exculpating him, was continued till 4 o'clock this morning. The motion was then lost on a division, by nays, 99; yeas, 74; and the main motion, adopting the majority

TOPICS IN THE ENGLISH CAPITAL. MR. GLADSTONE WILLING TO BE THE LIBERAL

PREMIER-AMERICAN CATTLE CARGOES. London, Sept. 18 .- The Liberal chiefs meet the great party federation at Newcastle with the question of the party leadership determined. Mr. Gladstone will ac cept the Premiership, if victorious in the general eletions, having Sir William Vernon Rarcourt as deputy wih a full share of the responsibilities of the In view of the limited physical resources of Mr. Glad-stone, he will retire when the Home Rule bill is carried and Sir William Vernon Harcourt will succeed him as Premier. Lord Spencer will head the Liberal Lords, and the Earl of Rosebery will become Foreign Secre tary. This arrangement has been discussed by the Reform and National Liberal clubs, and approved by every section, except some few extreme Radicals and old whips still unabsorbed by Conservatism. The federation meeting, as it is the last that will be held before the country is plunged into the general election, is of exceptional importance. Over 2,000 delegates, representing 600 different associations, will determine the final platform. Apart from the programme already recognized, the eight-hour question will be the only

ominent topic discussed. Emperor William has offered a German squadrou with or without the aid of British or French vessels, to enforce a diplomatic representation on the Chinese Government. The French Foreign Minister proposes a joint demonstration at Tientsin. The Chinese Embassy here has received absolute assurance from Pekin that the Chinese Government is able to repress the antieign upheaval and is ready to offer reparation.

The statement in the Veterinary Department's an nual report that three cattle cargoes from New-York and Baltimore landed at Deptford contained ten head of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia, and that three cargoes from New-York and Boston contained four head similarly affected, meets with an explicit denial from the United States Consulate. Deputy Consul Moffat states that the charges that certain cattle were disensed have been disproved, and that all cargoes landed have been shown to be free from contagious disease. Under Mr. Chapin's regime, the measures for repressing the foreign cattle trade are rigidly enforced; but the longcontinued freedom of American cargoes from discas enables Mr. Lincoln, the American Minister, to demand the removal of the quarantine regulation requiring that though live stock dealers and the Conservative press approve the repression of the import trade, popular celling supports the American request for freedom of import. Mr. Chaplin, under pressure from shippers, has already so modified the regulations concerning storage of cattle as to lead to the abandonment of the teamship companies' opposition. Probably before the regulations come into force, on January 1, Mr. Lincoln will have succeeded in removing the obnoxious Slaughter Law, and, freed from restrictions, trade will then boom.

The president of the Wesleyan Conference, in an admitted that the Conference did not excite great in terest in English churches, but said that when they realized its immonse importance their feeling would change. It would greatly benefit British Methodism, promote organic union, and cause churches throughout the world to know one another better and esteem one

the world to know one another better and esteem one another more highly.

Countess Russell will open her divorce suit against the Earl in November.

The Danish royal family meeting at Fredensborg results in the betrothal of the eldest son of the Crown Prince of Denmark to Princess Victoria of Wales.

Professors Abbe and Harrington, of Washington, will sail on the steamship Columbia from Southampton to morrow.

DESOLATION IN CONSUEGRA. THE BODIES OF 1,200 VICTIMS OF THE FLOOD FOUND-SOME HEROIC DEEDS.

Madrid, Sept. 18 .- The hodles of 1,200 victims of the flood at Consuegra have been buried. The town wears a desolate aspect. The streets are covered with a deposit of mud, which probably still contains many A deposit of similar slime envelopes the whole of St. John's Church, the furniture of which was thrown in all directions by the torrent.

Bradieds of Franci con priesto have displayed here devotion in recovering and burying bodies. The super intendent of the military works saved the lives of sixty persons by means of a hastily constructed raft of furn ture secured from floating wreckage. He was hadly injured, and lost the whole of his own property and the savings of many years. Notwithstanding his misfortune, he is now building a weoden bridge across the are reported. A chaplain plunged repeatedly into the flood, at the danger of his own life, to rescue women

Ten men were arrested at Consuegras to-day charged with robbing the dead. In majority of cases the men were caught in the act; in some cases the prisoners had acted as receivers of the stolen property. The damage done by the floods is now estimated at \$4,000,000. The river Arargullio, as a result of its flooding, has changed its course to a considerable extent.

onsiderable extent.

On hearing of the calamity that has visited the entral territories of Spain, the Spanish Chamber of ommerce in this city has resolved; First-To call a general meeting in Tammany Hall,

Nos. 141 to 147 East Fourteenth-st., on the 24th of this month, of the Spanish by birth and descent in city and other sympathizers with the sufferers without regard to nationality, for the purpose of raising funds for the benefit of the survivors of the Consuegra

disaster.

Second—To communicate these resolutions to the press of New-York, entreating it to account to these resolutions wide publicity and beseeching its powerful support to carry out the merciful enterprise urged by charity.

CHINA AND THE POWERS. THE PEKIN GOVERNMENT NOT AWARE OF ANY THREATENED NAVAL MOVE.

Shanghai, Sept. 18 .- The Chinese Government, it i announced, is not aware of any threatened naval demonstration on the part of the combined fleets of the Powers. It is also stated that there is no truth in the statement that the Chinese Government has sent a note to the Powers in regard to the outrages com-London, Sept. 18 .- "The Times" to-day, commenting

London, Sept. 18.—"The thack proof on the outrages perpetrated upon foreigners in China, says: "Europe and America do not desire to play into the hands of ambition or anarchy by a too percentible exertion of their rights. They are coneptible exertion of their rights. cions that they might precipitate a total collapse by cating the technical liability of the State as being quivalent to its actual guilt. The course they are thely to pursue, if there is a repetition of the riots, is to take the matter into their own hands and exact satisfaction from the offending locality. Speedy and sharp measures are indispensable, or whole maritime districts of the Empire may be in flames."

WHAT THE QUEBEC GOVERNMENT MAY DO. Montreal, Sept. 1s.-it is rumored that the Quebec Government has decided to force an appeal to the electors of the Province to sustain them in their re-fusal to accede to the demand of Lieutenant-Governor Angers that a Royal Commission be appointed to in-vestigate the charges of "boodling" brought against the members of the Government. Owing to the in-terference of the Dominion Government, the tide, which terference of the Dominion Government, the tide, which at first was dead against Fremier Mercler, is now setting in his favor, and his friends say that the Lieutenant-Governor's action was the best thing that could have happened for him.

Quebec, Sept. 15.—1; is reported that the Lieutenant-Governor and his Ministers have agreed upon Chief Justice Johnson as the Commissioner to Inquire into the Bale des Chalcurs scandal.

FOR OPENING THE ST. CLAIR TUNNEL TO-DAY.

Sarnia, Out., Sept. 18.—All arrangements for the formal opening of the St. Clair tennel to morrow are completed and the approaches are in good shape. At 11:45 the inaugural train, corrying Sir Henry Tyler and other officials of the Grand Trunk and about 250 invited guests, will proceed to the approach on the Canadian side. There sir lienty will be presented with an address from the Sarnia Council, and the in angural train will go through the tannel. On the United States side an address from the Port Huro Council will be presented. At 2 o'clock the banqui will begin, and many preminent men from both countries will be present.

PRESIDENT CARNOT ON THE WISHES OF FRANCE Paris, Sept. 18.—President Carnot, in the course of a speech which he delivered at a banquet at Rheims to-day, said every heart was full of patriotic emotio at the moment when France resumed her place in the world with a reconstructed army. The President continued: "To-day there is no longer room for painful recollections of the past which too long have divided France against herself. The country desires to live in peace, to maintain the Republic, and develop a liberal policy uniting all Frenchmen. The hes of the country may be summed up in the words, ciliation of all interests."

TAMMANY RESPONSIBLE FOR ITS LOSS TO NEW-YORK CITY.

TURNING THE LIGHT ON THE REPUBLICAN RECORD IN THE MEMORABLE STRUGGLE AT ALBANY-A DEMOCRATIC PARROT CRY THAT HAS NO BASIS-MR. PASSETT'S FIGHT FOR A NON-PARTISAN FAIR. 1BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Albany, Sept. 18 .- Roswell P. Flower, the Tammany Hall candidate for Governor, in his speech of acceptance of the nomination at the Democratic State Convention, said: "We shall not hesitate to throw light on the Republican record in this State during the lost few years. We shall not fail to remind the voters of that base treachery by which New-York was deprived of the World's Fair and \$300,000,000 lost to her citizens." It is rarely that a candidate thus stabs his own political supporters to the heart. Mr. Flower, of course knows that it was the Tammany Hall members of the Legislature who prevented the World's Fair from coming to New-York, by their prolonged opposition to the non-partisan measure supported by the Republican Senators and Assemblymen It was Tammany Hall's desire to have a bill passed by the Legislature which would give its leaders the handling of the \$10,000,000 to be loaned to the fair by the city of New-York. This was the bill opposed by the Republican Senstors and Assemblymen. But these same Repub lican Senators and Assemblymen supported and at last passed a non-partisan measure which shut out Tammany Hall from all opportunity to control the huge fair fund. What is more, David B. Hill signed this Republican bill.

Perhaps it is not to be wondered at that a Tam many Hall candidate for Governor should wail over its loss of a big political corruption fund, but at the same time it is surprising that he should exhibit his grief so publicly. The Republican record is excellent upon this World's Fair matter. In the fall of 1889 Thomas C. Platt offered a resolution at the Republican State Convention pledging the hearty support of the Republican party to the project to hold the World's Fair in New-York. Mr. Platt, also, in his capacity as president of the United States Express Company, subscribed the large sum of \$10,000 to the enterprise. The following winter, that of 1890, after weeks of agitation in New-York, a World's Fair bill at once. He told the Senate that the Assembly would pass it at once. Neither of these statements was made in Washington to the Legislature by W. E. D. Stokes, secretary of the Committee on Legislation of the World's Fair bill was brought to this city for presentation to the Committee on Legislation of the World's Fair bill was brought to this city for presentation to the Committee on Legislation of the World's Fair bill was brought to this city for presentation to the Committee on Legislation of the World's Fair bill was brought to this city for presentation to the Republican Senate nevertheless at once ordered it to a third reading, while the Republican Assembly had it read a first time without sending it to a committee, as is usual with Legislative bills. Suspicion, however, was aroused concerning the bill by the evidently keen desire of the Tammany Hall Senators and Assemblymen to pass the measure the desire of the Tammany Hall Senators and Assemblymen to pass the measure the measure the measure the measure the measure the measure the controlled the location of the grant and the controlled the location of the fall. Here Mr. Fassett was interrapted by Senator and the fall of these wisc and the fall. the fall of 1889 Thomas C. Platt offered a resoluand Assemblymen to pass the measure the same would not some regret having passed it? This thought passed through the minds of the leaders of the responsible Republican majority in both houses and they decided to defer passing it for a few days, and in the meantime carefully examined it. In the Senate the measure was in troduced by Senator Stewart, of New-York, a Republican, on January 24, 1890. He asked that immediate action be taken upon it. Senators Hendricks and Fassett, Republicans, seeing that the Democratic Senators were rushing the bill long, became alarmed and frankly said that they thought the bill should be examined carefully

before it was passed. Senator Passett said: Three weeks ago I saw a copy of this bill in the newspapers, but I did not have time to read it. It would have been misspent time to have done so, because the World's Fair Committee have ever since been at work remodelling this bill. After three weeks hard work they have at last completed it and have rushed it up to Albany, and now they ask us to pass to Albany, and now they ask us to pass amination. It seems to me that this is Legislature with disrespect. Senator is in an airy way of this ton-million-dollar were a triding thing to expend that new. The parentage of the hill doubtless there are weighty constitutional questions ered in relation to the appropriation of We all know that eminent lawyers in two been strucking the Constitution for past to see if they cannot get around it. New-York have been strulying the Constitution for three weeks past to see if they cannot get around it on this matter. Whether they have or not I do not know: I want to consider such a weighty matter a little mysolf, before I approve of what they have done. Let me sed that I do not diseaver any disposition to delay this bill. Upon the contrart, I see a kindly disposition toward it. I do not see that either Chicago or Washington will give up if we pass this bill to-day or any other day. Why wasn't tife bill here tefore? Mr. stokes says important amendments have been made to it. In fact, it was not licked into shape until late last night in New-York.

Senator Stevart of New-York said he could

Senator Stewart, of New-York, said he could not but confess that Senator Fassett's remarks had a good deal of justice and truth in them. It was the truth that the bill had gone around among the various departments of the New-York City Government, and that eminent counsel had re peatedly examined it and changed it. He would modify his motion into one that the bill be ordered to a third reading and considered next Wednesday Senator Cantor moved that the bill be con

sidered immediately. Sepator Brown, a Democrat, then said: "I for one will not vote ignorantly and blindfolded on what Senator Cantor evidently thinks a small

pittance of \$10,000,000." Senator Sloan said there was a friendly feeling among all the Republican Senators in favor of the bill, and a deafre for swift action, out they ought not to be expected to "swallow a bill without even inspecting it."

The bill was then ordered to a third reading by the Republican majority. The same bill was introduced in the Assembly by Assemblyman Sheehan, who evidently knew its character, for he made streamous efforts to rush it through the Assembly at once. But Mr. Deyo, Republican, objected of the ground that he had not had a moment's time to examine the important measure ince its arrival in Albany.

As is now well known, the Republican Senator. spon examining the bill found it a carefully prepared measure to give Tammany Hall the control of the expenditures for the fair. That corrupt organization, substantially, had a majority of the World's Fair Commissioners. The Republican Senators resolved that the measure should be a non-partisan one, and made it so by adding a suffithe Board of World's Fair Commissioners to make t a non-partian body. The Senate added twenty we names of emineut citizens of New-York to the list of Commissioners named in the bill.

But the Assembly Reputlicans did not examine the bill with the same care and passed the bill on January 28 by a practically unanimous vote, oly one Assemblyman voting against it. greater friendliness upon the part of Republicans toward the World's Pair enterprise could have been shown than to have thus taken upon trust Tammany Hall bill. But the Democrats of the Senate fought the bill because of the addition of twenty-two names to the list of World's Fair Commissioners. They wished the bill maintained in its rue Tammany Hall shape. At last, on January 29 most of them gave way and voted for the measure The bill passed as amended by a vote of 26 to 3 The following Democratic Senators voted for this Republican measure," as they now termed the

Mesers, Ahearn, Cantor, Chase, Collins, Hawkins, Jacobs, Linson, McCarren, Roesch and Stadier. The following Republicans voted for it: Messrs, Birkett, Coggeshall, Deane, Donaldson, Emerson, Erwin, Fassett, Huster, Laughlin, Bichard-son, Lobertson, Saxton, Sham, Stewart, Van Gorder and Veddec.

Sheehan, the Democratic leader, moved that the

But the Tammany Hall chieftains did not like this non-partisan Senate World's Fair bill. They stirred up hostility to it in the Assembly, and when it was announced there on January 30, Mr.

report, was concurred in by 98 to 75 on a straight | THE TRUTH ABOUT THE FAIR | twenty-two additional names added to the bill | party division. should be stricken out. Thus the hostility to the non-partisan bill came from the man just nominated for Lieutenant-Governor by Tammany Hall. The leaders of Tammany Hall were resolved to have the World's Fair \$10,000,000 in their control or not permit the bill to pass. Mr. Sheehan's motion to make the bill agreeable to Tammany Hall was adopted by a vote of 68 to 46. It is satisfactory to know that ferty-five votes out of forty-six in this aggregation in opposition to Sbeehan's motion were cast by Republicans. The bill thus amended was then passed.

The Senate refused to accept the bill as thus amended by the Assembly, and appointed a conference committee. Then the Tammany Hall opposition to the non-partisan bill broke forth again. The Democratic Assemblymen, uniting with a few Republicans, killed the Senate World's Fair bill the party's success, has been seen in years here by a vote of 63 to 47. There were forty-five Re- at the opening of a State campaign. It surprised publicans who voted in opposition to killing the non-partisan bill. Nearly three whose services date back from the early days of weeks followed, in which the Democrats of the Assembly filibustered day after day in opposition to the passage of a non-partisan World's Fair bill, and in favor of the Tammany Hall was witnessed here yesterday. asure. Finally, on February 19, public opinion in New-York overwhelmed the Tammany Hall opposition. It compelled it to accept in the Legislature an amendment to the original bill, providing that the consent of two-thirds of the Commissioners should be necessary to any act of the Board of World's Fair Commissioners. This amendment gave the Republican minority the power of vetoing any objectionable act of the Tammany Hall majority in the Board of World's Fair commissioners. It made the bill a non-partisan one. This was what they had sought. But for Tammany Hall's opposition this non-partisan bill would have passed three weeks previous to the time it did. It was the time lost by this obstructive policy of Tammany Hall in the Legislature that carried away the World's Fair from New-York, and gave it to Chicago. Senator Fassett's speech in the Senate on February 19, 1890, in favor of the bill, when the non-partisan World's Fair bill finally passed, was a fine summing up of the entire controversy. He said:

Here Mr. Fassett was interrupted by Schator

day of its arrival in Albany. If Cantor, of Tammany Hall, with the remark, "All bill could not bear examination these declarations came after the Senate had taken action.

"Not at all." replied Mr. Fassett. "Yes, every one of them," insisted Mr. Cantor. "The Senator," said Mr. Fassett, "perhaps knows more than I do about it." Mr. Fassett continued as follows:

tinued as follows:

I was interviewed by a United States Senator before the Senate took any action on this bill or before it was was brought here at all, and told that the names must be put in to secure the Fair for New Yofk. That information came before the bill was here. It came to others in the Senate and Assentisty as well as myself. We took the position that we were willing at any time to meet the Assembly in any reasonable proposition which would secure a non-partisan measure. I have been told that our present situation represents a complete backdown and an overwhelming defeat. Well, let us take Mr. Root's figures, supposing we had converted our Assembly friends into accepting the additional nineteen names—fourteen Republicans, five Demorats and none Tanmany. That would have made sixty Republicans out of 123. Mr. Bowers and "The Albany Argus" say that nobody ever thought that any important business under this bill was to be done eximportant business under this bill was to be done except by a two-thirds vote. The bill said nothing of the kind, but it did say that a majority of the Beard should constitute a querum. Under the original bill twenty-seven affirmative votes could have done anything. Under the bill as we amended it, thirty-two votes could have done anything. The independents absolutely controlled all business. What about this two-thirds arrangement? It requires an affirmative vote of seventy-one to do anything under the bill. If getting more than you demand is a backdown, if obtaining all you seek and more, is a defeat, then we have been defeated, for now the resolute opposition of any thirty-five men will prevent the entire Commission from doing anything simproper. If my Democratic friends, who independent votes, are satisfied now that they have to control seventy-one, they are welcome to the glory that belonged to the philosophers who made sambeams from cuembers. I not only agree with the compromise. I hall it with enthusiasum, it has accomplished just what we always sought to accomplish. It is a stroke of genius, indeed. Mr. Depew has united the Gordion knot by cutting it. If we had been opposed to the Firt, as the Democratis assert, we could have killed the bill at any time.

"You didn't dare," said Mr. Ives.

"You didn't dare," said Mr. Ives.

"Didn't dare?" repeated Mr. Fassett, scornfully. "No, you don't now."

"That's the reason Platt crawled out of it" neered Mr. Cantor.

We have been abused," exclaimed Mr. Fassett for wickedly attempting to kill the bill, and now

"We have been abused," exclaimed Mr. Fassett
"for wickedly attempting to kill the bill, and now
our Democratic friends tell us we didn't dare."

"Not to kill it directly" shouted Mr Ives.

"What's the difference between direct assassination and underhanded murder?"

"None, in the result," said Mr. Ives.
"My personal friend, ex-Senator Thomas C.
Platt, of New-York, has been held up as the great
anti-fair bugaboo by the Tammany press and
the Tammany Senators. What are the facts?
He is the same honorable gentleman
who introduced the resolution in the Republican State Convention advocating the fair and
eating for it in New-York. When the Contribution Committee passed around the plate he contributed \$19,000 on behalf of the company he
represented. That is his underhanded and Mephistophelram way of killing the bill. Then, when the
Washington people declared that Tammany's induence must be neutralized, he advocated the
carrying out of their wishes. The Senate took
the same position, and we have succeeded beyond
our expectation."

Congressman Flower was remarkably unfortunate
in the House of Representatives in securing support for New-York for the World's Fair. It will be
remembered that upon the final vote in that
body as to the site of toe fair, Chicago received
157 votes, New-York, 167 votes; St. Louis, 25
votes, and Washington 18 votes. Why was it
that Mr. Flower permitted so many Southern Democratic Congressmen to vote for Chicago,
or to throw away their votes upon Washington and St. Louis Maryland, for instance,
yave Washington 6 votes, Louisiana gave 1,
Mississippi 2, North Carolina 1, and West Virginia 1. Then Alabama gave Chicago 1 vote,
Florida 2, Louisiana 1, Kentucky 3, Texas 6,
Tennessec 3, Mississippi 2, Missouri 1,
North Carolina 3: and West Virginia
3 votes. Here are votes which, with the
others for Washington and St. Louis, should have
ziven to New-York's ease with sufficient energy.
It was not Tammany Hall's World's Fair bill
which wholly caused the loss of the fair to NewYork. M

AN INTERESTING SHOOTING MATCH.

Long Branch, Sept. 18 (Special).-An exciting shootng match, between Walter G. Murphy, of Elberon, and Philip Daly, jr., of Long Branch, occurred at the follywood Shooting Grounds to-day. The match was at 100 birds each, for \$1,000, the conditions being thirty yards boundary, use of both barrels allowed. John S. Hoey setof as referee, and Dr. Jones as scorer. The shooting was exciting from the start, each man keeping an even score up to nearly the nish, when both began missing their birds. Murphy nally wor, with a score of eighty-nine birds killed, to

PAYING THE PENALTY OF A HGRRIBLE CRIME. St. Louis, Sept. 18 .- A dispatch to "The Post-Des-

patch" from Engle Pass, Tex., says: "R. H. Dun-can, the four-times murderer, paid the penalty of his norrible crime on the gallows here to-day. The drop fell at 11:26 a. m., and he was pronounced dead

ALL SHOULDER TO SHOULDER

MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COM-MITTEE.

WILLIAM BROOKFIELD UNANIMOUSLY CHOSE AS CHAIRMAN-A BURST OF ENTHU: SIASM FROM EVERYONE.

"It was the best State Committee meeting that I have ever attended," said John A. Quackenbush as he came out of the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday after the work of organizing the new committee had been effected. He reflected the prevailing opinion; he told the exact truth? No such gathering of party leaders and no such display of enthusiasm, of absolute confidence in whose services date back from the early days of the party frankly confessed with the Troy Congressman that nothing in their experience surpassed the demonstration of Republicanism that

It was not a mere meeting of the members of the State organization; it was rather a conference of the party leaders from all parts of the State. Every district and almost every county was represented, so thoroughly, in fact, that it was possible to ascertain positively that the condition of the party and theoutlook as to the campaign in all sections, from Lake Erie to the Sound, were most satisfactory and gratifying. A note or two of discord was heard, as might be expected. The Eric County people, for example, had not entirely recovered from their failure to secure the nomination of their favorite, Mr. Becker. But they are recovering rapidly, and Mr. Schatchard, the new member from Buffalo, declared from exact knowledge of the situation that everything was going to come out all right. Mr. Fassett's recent visit, he said, had done lots of good, and it was only a question of before the canvass there would be time Aside under full and irresistible headway. from this and one other point, hardly worth mentioning, there was naught but report after report of harmony and united aggressive action on the part of all elements.

As Superintendent Draper remarked, "If our people are not now together and in fighting array, then they never were." Not a trace of factional feeling was perceptible throughout the day, and any man attempting to indulge in such a thing would have been ostracized in a minute. "We are united at last," said one well-known leader, "and we are going to stay united if we have to fight to

The meeting of the committee opened at noon, but two hours before that time the corridors of the hotel was crowded with prominent Rebubli-The stalwart, imposing form of Senator Hiscock was a central figure in the throng. His lifelong friend and fellow townsman, Francis Hendricks, the new Collector, attracted no less attention as might be supposed. All attempts, however, to file any liens upon his favor were smilingly avoided by his declaration that he was not yet in office and would not be until next week.

The next Governor of the State appeared, looking a trifle weary, as he was greatly in need of a good night's sleep. He was greeted most cordially in the corridors, while his reception by the committee, before whom he and the other State candidates appeared, amounted to an ovation. Ex-Senator Platt, carrying his load of business and political responsibilities as lightly as some men carry a Government clerkship, tried to hurry off downtown, but it was nearly noon before he was able to get away, so great was the pressure to see and talk with him. Among others who mingled with the crowds in the corridors besides the State Committeemen were General Nathan S. Goff, of West Virginia : Rufus T. Peck, Charles E. Coon, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; ex-Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin; Lispenard Stewart, C. L. Bartels, of Rochester; John Woodward, of Chautauqua; Bernard Biglin, James A. Blanchard, Will. iam H. Bellamy, Surveyer George W. Lyon, William L. Bestwick, Deputy Collector Charles A. Burr, F. S. Gibbs, Milo M. Acker, of Hornellsville; Dwight Lawrence, General Michael Kerwin, Chairman Patterson, of the County Committee; William Leary, E. W. Bloomingdale, John H. Gunner, George Hilliard, Colonel E. A. McAlpin, State Senator O'Connor, of Binghamton; Colonel Noyes, of Chemung; R. C. McCormick and State Senator

General Knapp, the retiring chairman of the committee, called the meeting to order and made brief farewell speech that was full of fire and enthusiasm. He is slowly recovering his health, out still looks pale and weak. The roll was called and all the newly elected members except three were found to be present as follows;

1st District-Stephen R. Williams Ild-Israel F. Fisher. 1114-Charles T. Dunwell. Voh-Francis F. Williams, VIIIth-John Collins. IXth-John R. Nugent Xth-William N. Hoag. XIth-Clarence M. Meade. XIIth-Willam Brookfield. XIIIth-Frank Raymond. XIV-James W. Husted.

XVIth-Louis F. Payn

NVIIth-N. Lynn Bruce, proxy for James Ballentine XVIIIth-John A. Quael XIXth-George Campbell, XXth-Edward C. Elifs. XXIst-W. C. Stevens, proxy for F. D. Kilburn.

XXIIId-Charl s A. Chickering. XXIV:h-Hobart Krum. XXVIth-George W. Dunn. XXVIIth-John H. Camp.

XXIXth-J. F. Parkhurst. XXXIId John N. Scatcherd.

XXXIIId-A. J. Perler. XXXIVth-C. A. Ball, proxy for W. J. Glenn. After the roll call came the election of chairman. William Brookfield, chairman of the Republican County Committee, was chosen unant-

mously. He accepted the honor with a few wellchosen remarks, declaring his intention to labor for the success of the ticket to the best of his ability until the polls closed. His speech was loudly cheered. He had nearly finished when the door was opened and in walked all the candidates except Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Fassett leading. A rousing reception was given them. Meanwhile General Knapp surrendered the gavel

to Mr. Brookfield, who immediately called upon Mr. Fassett for a speech. Mr. Fassett responded promptly, and for about five minutes he talked to the committee in a way that, as one of them put it, "meant business." He pointed out the fact that, while a brilliant victory was almost assured, there was only one way to win, and that was by the hardest kind of work. He was followed by the other candidates, all of whom made an excellent impression upon the com-

mattee.

Colonel E. A. McAlpin, president of the State League, followed, He told of the organization work the League has been doing, its splendid condition throughout the State, and the desire of the clubs to aid in getting up meetings and canvassing the voters. We said that he was in the battle to stay until after election, and that the League would open headquarters at once in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The rest of the officers were then chosen. Mr. Wadsworth was unanimously elected treasurer and geoured his first subscription of \$100 before leaving the room. General Husted was made chairman

the room. General Husted was made chairman of the Executive Committee, which was finally made up as follows: Israel P. Fisher, Charles T. Dunwell, Cornelius Van Cott, William Brookfield, Frank Raymond, B. B. Odell, Louis F. Payno, John A. Quackenbush, George Campbell, F. B. Kilbura, Charles A. Chicketing, John H. Camp